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Ancient UFO Artworks in a Religious Context

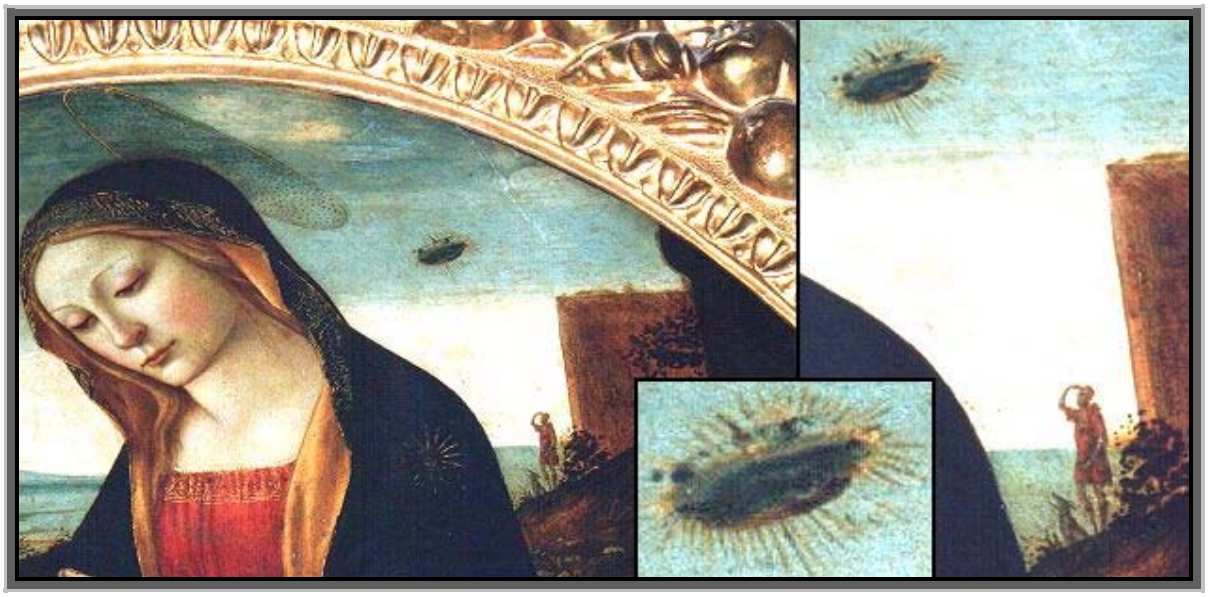
This painting is entitled "The Intercession of Christ and the Virgin", early 15th century by Lorenzo Monaco. It depicts God in the sky with strange disc shaped clouds underneath. It is held at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York

The above is a painting on wood near the castle Conti Dotremond, Belgium. Moses is receiving the tablets and several objects in the sky are seen near by.

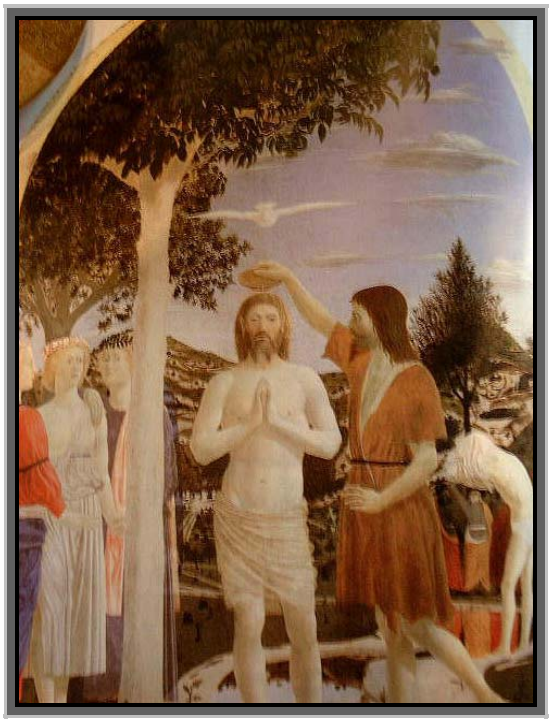
The above picture depicts Jesus and Mary on what appear to be lenticular clouds. The painting is entitled "The Miracle of the Snow" and was painted by Masolino Da Panicale (1383-1440) and hangs at the church of Santa Maria Maggiore, Florence, Italy.

The first picture shows a fresco entitled "The Crucifixion" and was painted in 1350. Two objects with figures inside can be seen in the top left and top right of the fresco. Two enlargements of these objects are shown above. The fresco is located above the altar at the Visoki Decani Monestary in Kosovo, Yugoslavia

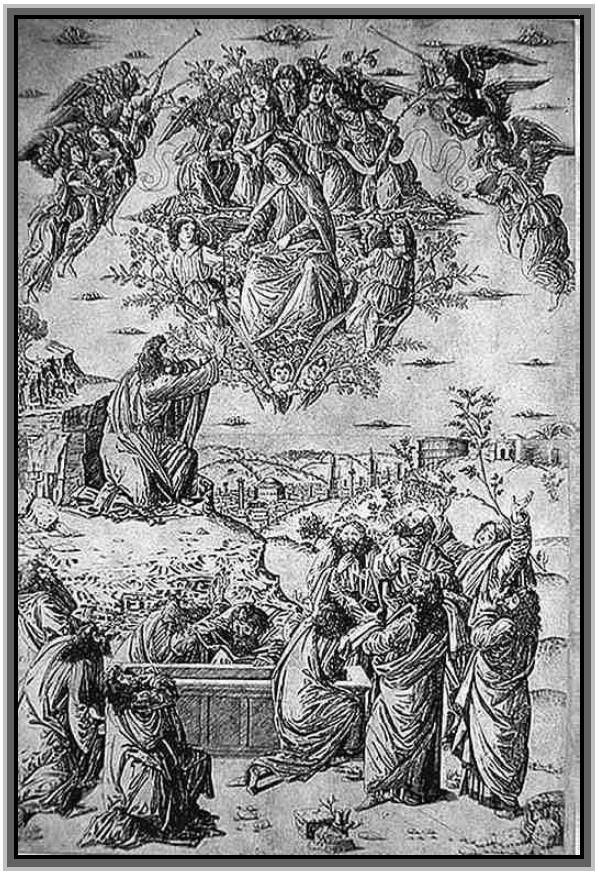
This painting is called "The Madonna with Saint Giovannino". It was painted in the 15th century by Domenico Ghirlandaio (1449-1494) and hangs as part of the Loeser collection in the Palazzo Vecchio. Above Mary's right shoulder is a disk shaped object. Below is a blow up of this section and a man and his dog can be seen looking up at the object.



This is a 17th century fresco and is located in the Svetishoveli Cathedral in Mtskheta, Georgia. Notice the two saucer shaped objects either side of Christ. In the two blow ups you can see they contain faces.



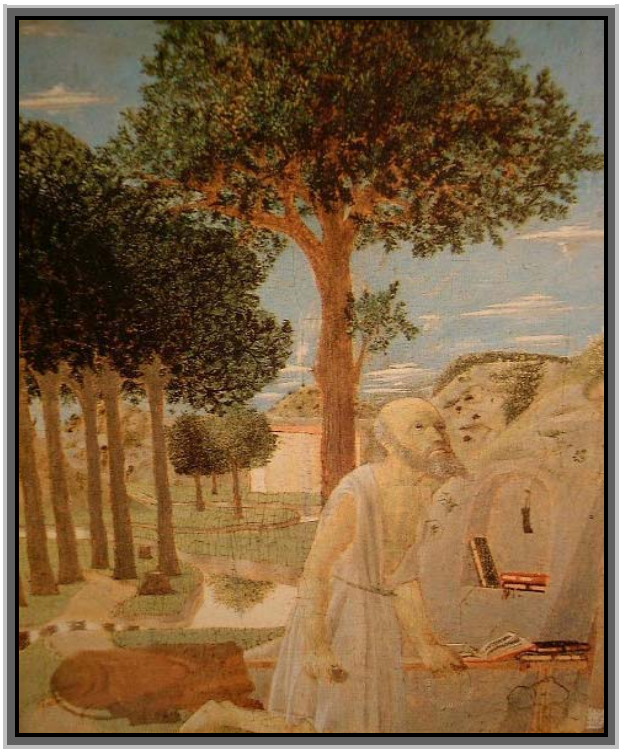
Many paintings by Piero Della Francesca, including The Baptism of Christ, contain lenticular shaped clouds that many believe to be UFOs.



The above image is entitled "The Assumption of the Virgin" by ANON. Painted c.1490. Once again notice the discoidal clouds.

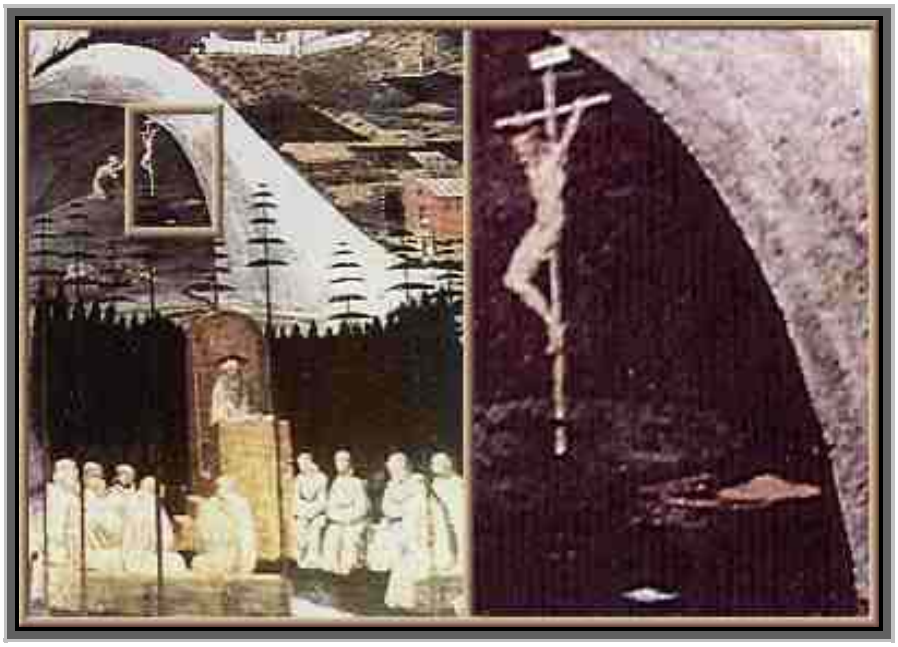
These two tapestries were created in the 14th century. Both depict the life of Mary. Hat shaped objects can be clearly seen in both tapestries. The one on the left was created in 1330. The one on the right is entitled "The Magnificat". Both are located at the french basillica Notre-Dame in Beaune, Burgandy.

This image is by flemish artist Aert De Gelder and is entitled "The Baptism of Christ" It was painted in 1710 and hangs in the Fitzwilliam Musuem , Cambridge. A disk shaped object is shining beams of light down on John the Baptist and Jesus.



In the book of Ezekiel in the Old Testament, Ezekiel described what the Earth looked like from great heights. He described the back and forth movement of the vehicle. He talked of what it was like to be lifted into a flying ship almost as though by a magnet. Ezekiel also spoke of how peaceful the people on the craft were when they made contact with humans, going to great pains to avoid causing fear. There was no sign of hostility or reckless attitudes. He referred to the commander of the craft as "The Lord." Ezekiel said, "The Lord" showed care and respect for him.

This image depicts Mary at the tomb of Jesus. It is one of a series of images from the "Relinquary Box" which contains stones from holy sites of Palestine. Dated 6th-7th C. Located at Biblioteca, Vatican. Notice the dome shaped object above the tomb. If it is a building why is it hovering? Also, what is the round object on top?



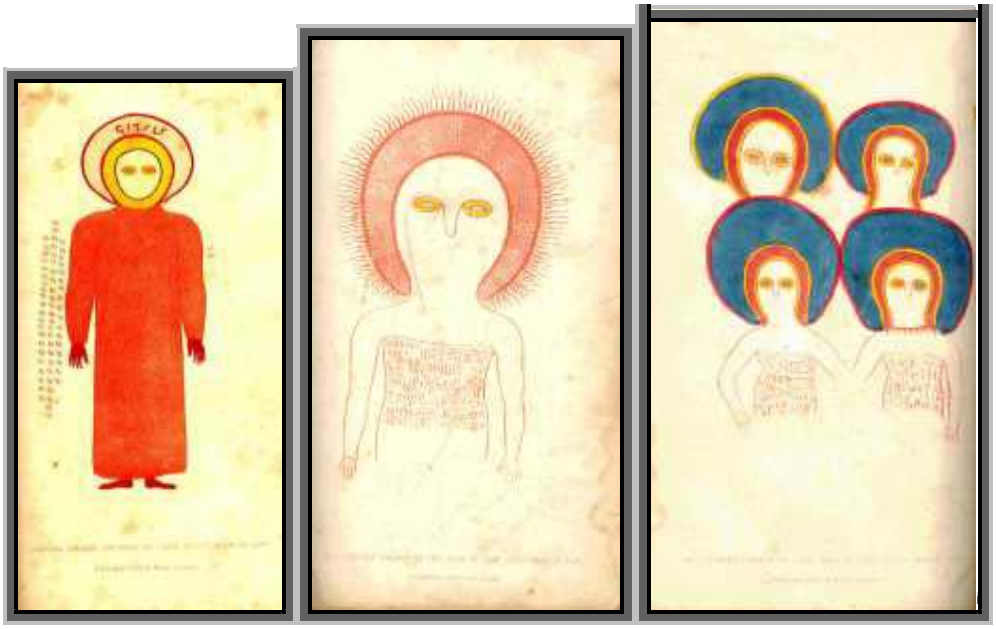
The above painting is by Paolo Uccello (1396-1475) and is entitled "La Tebaide" (painted c.1460-1465). The blown up picture on the right shows a red saucer shaped UFO seen near Jesus. It hangs in the Academy of Florence.

The above painting is by Carlo Crivelli (1430-1495) and is called "The Annunciation with Saint Emidius" (1486) and hangs in the National Gallery, London. A disk shaped object is shining a pencil beam of light down onto the crown of Mary's head. A Blow up of the object is next to the painting.

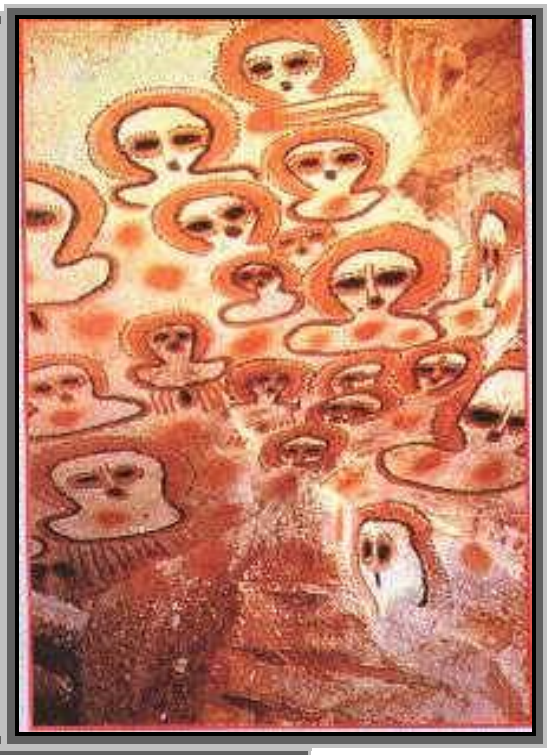
This is a sketch of an untitled 15th century Italian fresco from Mount Athos, Greece . It depicts the Apostle John dictating the Biblical book of Revelation to a young disciple. In the upper lefthand corner is a segment of a glowing oval object from which a beam of light is aimed at the head of John. In the upper right hand corner is a typical disk-shaped object which is emitting a converging light beam. Maybe someone has an original of this fresco?

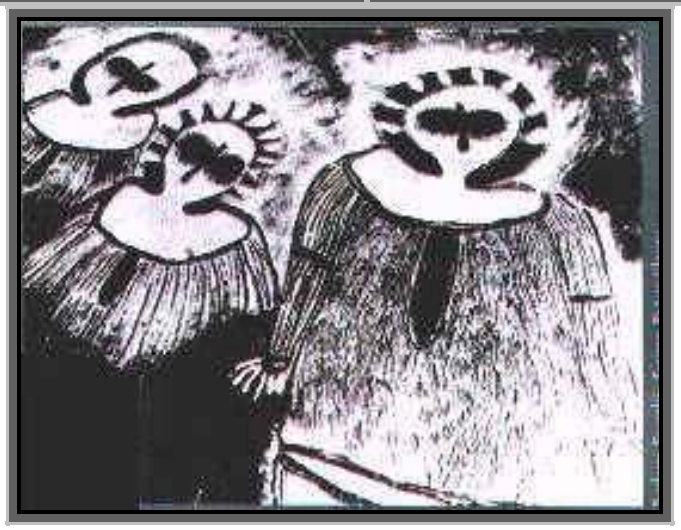
This is an illustration entitled "The Birth of Christ" from a 12th century Greek manuscript "The Book of the Evangelists". If you look to the right of the picture there two figures looking up at a semi-circular object with figures inside. The object appears to be shining a beam of light down onto the birth. One of the pair of observers is shielding his eyes, possibly the artist was trying to convey the brightness of the object.

The above image comes from the 10th Century Tibetan translation of the Sanskrit text "Prajnaparamita Sutra", held at a Japanese museum. In the enlargement you can see two objects that look like hats, but why are they floating in mid air? also one of them appears to have port holes on it. Indian Vedic texts are full of descriptions of Vimanas. The Ramayana describes Vimanas as a double decked, circular or cylindrical aircraft with portholes and a dome. It flew with "the speed of the wind" and gave forth a "melodious sound".



These are illustrations from a book by Lt. Grey. "Journals of Two Expeditions of Discovery in North-West and Western Australia 1837, 1838, & 1839", www.hesperianpress.com. He led an expedition in the 19th century to some caves near the Glenelg River region of Kimberley, Northern Australia. They are considered to be pre-aboriginal.





These a images from Kimberley, Australia. They are Australian Aborigine cave paintings. Aboriginal myths incorporate the idea of "sky-beings", with the Wandjina being among the most interesting to consider. The Wandjina have been preserved in a fascinating oral tradition and in a large collection of rock paintings scattered throughout the Kimberley region of northern Australia. The paintings have received all manner of interpretations from stylised representations of a pervasive myth system to naive "ancient astronaut" theories. It is however fascinating to see that the indigenous tribes viewed the Wandjina as "the spirit in the cloud." Indeed, the unique painting style shows a logical sequence from human figures to stylised representations of clouds. This duality of anthropomorphic form and "clouds" is widespread in primitive cultures and finds an interesting parallel in the biblical accounts in "Exodus."

These photos depict figures found in Equador. Notice they appear to be wearing space suits. You can see a comparison photo with an Apollo astronaut.

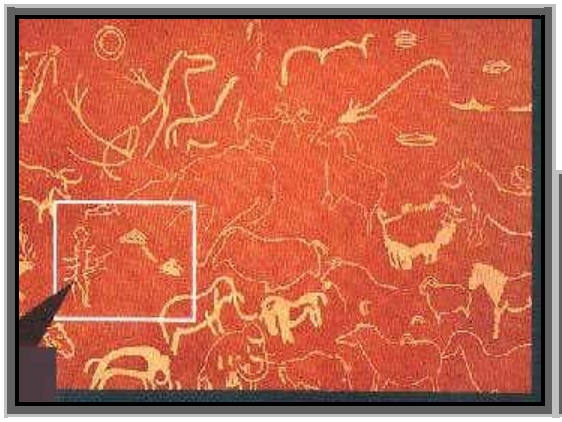
Some ceramic Incan artifacts showing discs and a suited figure

This is an artistic reproduction of a relief found in a labyrinth on the island Jotuo in the Toengt'ing lake. An expedition took place in 1957 (two years before an earthquake in that region). The expedition was led by professor Tsj'i Pen-Lai. They found various reliefs showing "humans" in strange clothes which looked like astronaut suits (hose like objects attached to the clothes). They also found a painting which apparently resembled the solar system. The third and fourth circle (planet) were connected with a line. Also there were ten planets (excluding the sun as planet).

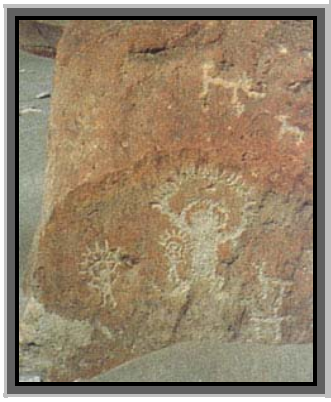
This cave painting is c.10,000 BC and is from Val Camonica, Italy. It appears to depict two beings in protective suits holding strange implements.

This is a 7000 year petroglyph discovered in the province of Querato, Mexico in 1966. You can see 4 figures with their arms outstretched below a large oval object radiating what appear to be beams of light.

These petroglyphs were created thousands of years ago by ancient Indians in the American Southwest. According to Indian folklore, two objects collided high in the sky and one crash-landed in the region of Death Valley. Some men arrived (presumably in another ship) and spent some time repairing the damaged Craft and were observed by the local Indians. The two images below may possibly depict the ship (left) used by the men who came to repair the damaged craft. In comparing the two images, the one on the right seems to depict structural damage around the edges and the bottom. Could it be the one that allegedly crashed?

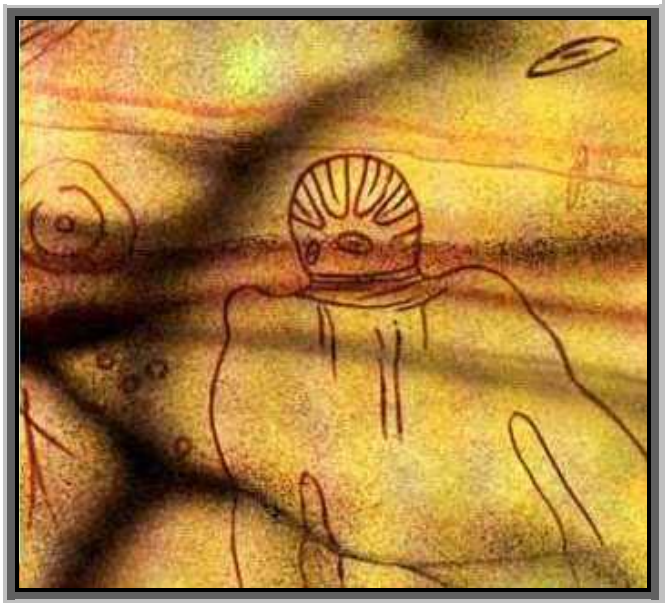


This two images are from France, the cave of "Pech Merle" near "Le Cabrerets" c.17,000 - 15,000 BC. The scene depicts a landscape full of wildlife together with a number of saucer shaped objects. The objects seem totally out of context.



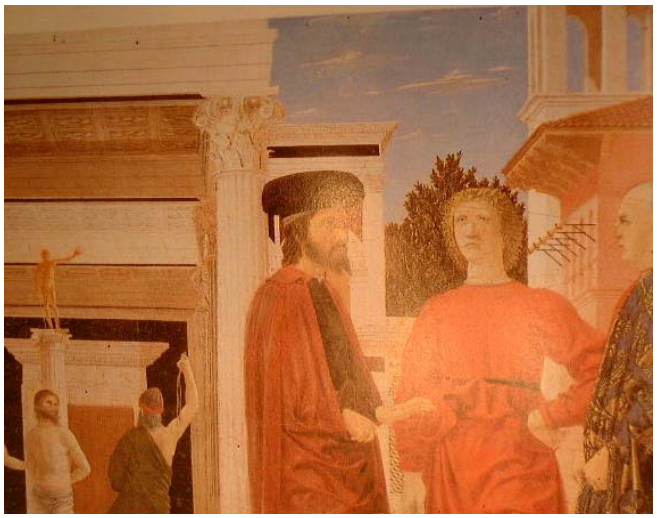
These two examples of rock art are from Toro Muerto,Peru 12-14,000 years old. Notice the beings have some sort of halo or covering over their heads. Also, in the right hand picture there is some sort of object left of the main being.

This is a tapestry called Summer's triumph and was created in Bruges in 1538. It now resides at the Bayerisches National Museum. You can clearly see several disc shaped objects in the top of the tapestry. Someone has speculated that they are islands, if so, then these islands are floating in the sky!



Two images c.6000 BC from Tassili, Sahara Desert, North Africa. Notice the disk in the sky in left hand picture.

Pharaoh Thoutmes III's Circles of Fire



"In the year 22, of the third month of the winter, sixth hour of the day, the scribes of the House of Life found that there was a circle of fire coming from the sky. It had no head. From its mouth came a breath that stank. One rod long was its body and one rod wide and it was noiseless. And the hearts of the scribes became terrified and confused, and they laid themselves flat on their bellies.

They reported to the Pharaoh. Now, after some days had gone by, behold these things became more numerous in the sky than ever. They shone with the brightness of the sun, and extended to the four supports of the heaven. Dominated in the sky was the station of these five circles. The army of the Pharaoh looked on with him in their midst. It was after supper. These five circles ascended higher in the sky towards the south. Fishes and winged animals and birds fell down from the sky. A marvel never before known since the foundation of this land. And Pharaoh caused insence to be burned to make pieceon the earth. And what happened was ordered by the Pharaoh to be written in the annals of the House of Life so that it be remembered forever."

Royal Records of Tuthmosis III, 1480 B.C.

What was this scribe describing when he recorded these words almost 4000 years ago? One UFO that was joined by others until the sky was filled with luminous objects that eventually departed? The Egyptiam Book of the Dead refers to the "shining ones". Could they be extraterrestrial crafts or beings?

"Behold, oh ye shining ones, ye men and gods..."
Chapter 134 - 15/17
"I speak with the followers of the gods. I speak with the disk. I speak with the shining ones."
Chapter 124 - 17

Dappled throughout the texts of history are small obscure references that make one wonder if UFOs have always been a part of most every culture. Then they wouldn't have been called UFOs, but they may have been called "flying wheels of fire", "pearls in the sky" and "circles of fire".

Airships whose "tails spouted fire and quicksilver' are described in chapter after chapter in the Samarangaua Sutradhara. Sanskrit Vedas speak of the "lords of light". The books of Dzyan teach that the first men on Earth were the progeny of the Pitris who were celestial men. These books describe ancient dynasties as "the kings of light" that occupied "celestial

thrones". Could this be describing something we know as an ET and a UFO? The Dyzan also states that the "Great King of the dazzling face" had air vehicles called "vimanas" or "viwons".

The Tibetan books, Tantyua and Kantyua, mention prehistoric flying machines several times. They called these odd aircraft "pearls in the sky" and declared the information garnered from the 'pearls', secret and not for publication to the masses.

Spheres in the sky of Rome

Cicero in the *De Divinatione,* speaks of a time when they could see two suns. "...the sun shone in the night, there were big noises in the sky, and the sky which seemed to explode with stunning spheres which appeared in it. "

Pline the Ancient in chapter 33 of the 2nd volume of his work "Natural History", alludes to a nocturnal sun which appeared in the night sky. "...which made the night as light as the day... and which was seen under the consulship of S. Cecaelius and G. Papirius and on other occassions".

"Shining bars appeared in the sky, similar to those seen after the defeat of the fleet which marked the loss of supremacy for the Lacedemonians in Greece; a spark which detached itself from a star grew in volume while approaching the Earth, and after reaching the size of the Moon, diffused a soft light and then took off in the form of a torch. The Proconsul Scalnius and his friends witnessed this phenomenon."

Gods from Antiquity or Visitors from Space

The gods were not ethereal beings
In Antiquity, in Egypt as in Mesopotamia or in Greece, our forefathers considered the gods to be super-humans who had reached a level of perfection in everything.

They came to feast and party with humans
The ancients greeted these Gods with pleasure when they descended from their celestial kingdom to teach and rejoice with the mortals on Earth.

The founders of the world and civilizations
They were considered to be the founders of the world and all civilization on Earth.
Our ancestors, who were terrified of and dazzled by these gods and their extraordinary powers which allowed them to manipulate and control Nature, venerated them and gave them several names.
These names, which were interpreted by translators in more recent times, gave birth to the abstract representation of God.

Memory of their passage on the continents
Traditions everywhere speak of these exceptional people who came from the sky. And though great distances seperate each continent, there are uncanny similarities between each of the various traditions.

Even in the Bible, a large depository of western mysticism, there are many allusions to celestial beings cohabiting with humans, though religious officials have tried hard to hide these parts from the secular population. In Genesis 6.2 :

" ...the sons of Elohims realized that the daughters of humans were beautiful and took as their wives those who pleased them, and from these unions were born the Nephilim, who were the heroes of former times... "

In the Americas

BEP COROROTI, TEACHINGS OF THE KAYAPOS :

Far away from the heart of humanity, in the Amazon, the gods also lived among humans. In the heart of the wild forest, the Kayapos, a tribe which still lives to this day as it did thousands of years ago, recounts that, in much earlier times, a visitor who came from the sky on board a shining vehicle lived a long time among them. He created the first school. He taught them agriculture and new techniques to make tools for hunting, among other things. His name "Bep Cororoti" signifies "I come from the Universe". He left them one day and headed for the stars in his vehicle which made a sound like thunder. To this day, this tribe awaits his return as he promised them.

What were the reasons which pushed these celestial visitors to take an interest in the men and women on Earth? Why are myths so similar from one continent to another? What links exist between them and us?

The QUICHES Mayas wrote, in the Popol Vuh, that the Maker and the Creator created the flesh of man from earth and mud. In the Bible, "Yahwe" created Man from clay from the soil; a wonderful similarity!

In India

Rama benefits from the help of saving gods.

The Ramayana is a legendary text which relates Rama's fairylike quest to find his wife Sita who was kidnapped by the chief of Giants.

Ravan, the King of the Giants, kidnaps Sita, Rama's wife, and brings her onto the island of Lanka (Ceylon). This is where the King of the Apes discovers her. Rama raises an army to free his wife :

- "Matali, the Brave, rode the chariot pulled by steeds similar to solar rays. Where the virtuous Rama was looking for his enemy to fight a fatal battle, he gave the noble Rama sparkling celestial weapons".

- As the just launches himself in battle, the gods come to his aid. "Take this tank", said Matali, "the saving gods have offered it to you. Take these celestial steeds, Indra's gold chariot".
- Then took place a terrible duel between Rama and Ravan. The giant was killed : "the doubtful combat lasted until Rama, in his wrath, brandished Bramah's terrible arm, flaming with the celestial fire, the arm which the divine Agostya had given to the hero, winged like the spear of Indra's fire, mortal like the lightening bolt of the sky".
- Rama rushed from the top of his machine, enveloped in smoke and throwing lightening bolts."

In Africa

The DOGONS:

The Dogons from Mali havebeen claiming for many centuries that they are the descendants of people from Sirius, the triple star. In the XIXth century, astronomers discovered that Sirius was a double star. Will we, in the near future, discover that SIRIUS is a triple star ? " To be continued ".

In the PENDE tribe

In the Pende tribe in Southern Congo, they say that in the beginning of time, darkness reigned everywhere, the Earth was deprived of rivers despite constant rain. When it stopped raining, Mawese, the supreme god, arranged the flow of water into rivers, after which he created Man. He taught them how to cultivate millet, corn...

Tired of being alone, he took Muvadia as his wife and he procreated. He then went back into the sky, bringing some Men with him who later came back as bringers of fire.

In the Indian and Pacific Oceans

Among the Andamans,

A primitive culture in the Indian Ocean, the god Puluga lives in the sky, surrounded by the sun, the Moon and the stars. He created the world, and the first Man on Earth as well.

In Japan

The goddess Amaterasu gave birth to Ninigui, the first Japanese emporer. To this day in Japan, tradition tells us that the emperor is of divine lineage.

In New Zealand

The Maoris relate that the god Tane, who came from the sky, created the first woman from a handful of earth and breathed life into it.

The Ancients from all cultures have successfully transmitted one identical message : that celestial visitors are the creators of life on this planet.

In Ancient Times:

UFO's are not new. In the Bible and other writings, chroniclers have often described a striking phenomenon which greatly resembles the UFO phenomenon seen today.

From these records, it is evident how these celestial beings continuously bring technical and logistic support to the Patriarchs, to the tribal chiefs and to the prophets. These celestial beings are often referred to as angels (from the Greek word *angelos* meaning "messenger"), or sometimes called the chief of the celestial armies or even the Master of the celestial kingdom himself.

When these celestian beings contact the prophets, that is to say when they meet their chosen ambassadors on Earth, they travel through the sky on metallic clouds, or pillars of fire, or chariots of fire or other strange vehicles.

Allegorical descriptions in the Bible :

- Ezekiel's vision, four wheels turning in the sky (Ezekiel 1-4)
- The column of clustered clouds guiding the Hebrew people by day during the Exodus (Exodus 13-21)
- The pillar of fire guiding them at night (Exodus 14-19)
- Yahwe's descent in a « glory of hosts « on Mount Sinai (Exodus 24-17)
- The prophet Elijah swept up in the sky in a whirlwind (Kings 2-1)
- The star guiding the three Kings who came to bring their help and material support to the new-born Jesus (Mathew 2-2)

In the Koran, in surah 17 called " The Night Journey", it is said that the prophet Mohammed was transported from Mecca to Jerusalem in the same night on Al Baraq, the flying horse.

In the old book "Memories of Sovereigns and Kings" published in the IIIrd century, it describes how in China, in the third millenium B.C., before the birth of Huang Ti or of Chi You (the heros who were to govern), "sons from the sky" would descend to Earth on a star, the shape of a saucer.

In the Sacred Taoist canons, there are astonishing descriptions of the means of locomotion used by the "sons from the sky". Each description compares this means of locomotion with the image of an animal, most likely because the words needed to describe such engines did not exist.

How would we have described an airplane or a helicopter 1000 years ago? Try it: what words would you use?

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